



THE SCENE SHIFTS

And the Centre of Interest in the Senate, Not the House.

THE SPEECHES MADE BY SENATORS

On the Financial Question Full of Absorbing Interest.

SENATOR HOAR ON BIMETALLISM.

He Makes Some Strong Points—"If Mr. Cleveland Had Said He Would Use His Power to Keep Every Dollar Equal to Every Other Dollar, and That There Would be no Interference With the Tariff, This Calamity Would Not Have Happened."

Mr. Grosvener, of Ohio, Reads the Democratic Record on Financial Legislation—Republicans Will Do Their Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The principal scene of action of the financial battle was shifted to the senate to-day and raged with varying intensity and interest throughout the afternoon. Immediately after the preliminary opening business had been transacted Senator Gordon, of Georgia, recalled a plank in the last Democratic platform by presenting a measure to suspend for ninety days the law imposing a 10 per cent tax on state banks issue. He declared it would give relief to the country in fifteen days and would make it possible to remove the immense cotton crop in the south. The proposition was not received with particular warmth by the senate and Mr. Gordon asked its reference to the financial committee and said he would demand a report yes or no on the bill at an early day.

Mr. Voorhees reported back from the finance committee the national bank bill introduced by him yesterday. The bill, he said, had not only the endorsement of the committee on finance and the secretary of the treasury but a similar measure had passed the senate unanimously last session. He did not by any manner of means proclaim the measure as one of entire relief, but he looked upon it as a measure of relief.

The national banks were no favorites of his. He had not been enamored of them, nor they of him, but that was no reason why they should not be used to bring about a measure of relief if they were capable of it.

The vice president asked if there was any objection to the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Cockrell, Missouri—There is objection, because there are a number of senators who desire to be heard on this proposition, and who will have amendments to offer to give to the masses of the people those rights as conferred on the national banks and to put a stop to favoritism and proscriptive legislation.

After the Voorhees bill had gone over on the objection of Mr. Cockrell, the latter gentleman asked the senate to consider and pass the house joint resolution for the payment of mileage to senators and representatives for the present session. This gave Mr. Fry, of Maine, a chance, which he availed himself of, of ridiculing the idea of the public duty which would postpone relief for the people and make haste to provide relief for senators and members.

Mr. Fry was asked whether he objected to the consideration of the joint resolution. He declined to do so, but Mr. Foster of Kansas, stepped into the breach with an objection and the joint resolution went to the calendar.

The resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) directing the committee on finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, was laid before the senate and Mr. Lodge made an argument in advocacy of it.

What the people wanted, he said, was prompt action. He had no mind for party politics or delay. He asked simply for action. He closed with the quotation from John Quincy Adams: "I would not deliberate, I would act."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colorado), replied to Mr. Lodge. He agreed with the Massachusetts senator that this was not a party question. He felt greatly relieved (in view of some unpleasant relations in the senate within the past few years) that a question had arisen on which the Democratic executive and the Massachusetts senators might agree. It was a most auspicious and most significant occasion. It was a most delightful foreshadowing of the days when party rancor should cease, and when all notes of discord should be blotted in one harmonious melody. [Laughter.] He believed that the next thing in order would be for the President of the United States, who was fortunately unprejudiced and unembarrassed by any previous utterance on the subject, to frame some election law which would perhaps meet the views of the senators from Massachusetts, and then the reconciliation would be complete. [Laughter.]

VICIOUS BUT NOT HARMFUL.

In order that the repeal of an existing law should bring relief, it would be necessary to show that the law had inflicted injury. He had yet to hear a single intelligent man state, on his conscience, that he believed that the Sherman act had wrought the injury under which the country now suffered. He had yet to hear a single man of experience in financial matters or in public affairs say that the unfortunate financial crisis through which the country was passing had anything to do with the Sherman act. Every one would admit that the Sherman act was vicious in principle and illogical. It was vicious in that it made of silver a commodity. It was illogical and vicious in that it left the silver bullion in the treasury uncoined, left it where it might be dumped on the European market at any time.

It has given the country a currency (as stated by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire), backed by the credit of the government and by the silver at its bullion value. That was a pretty good currency. It was perhaps a little bet-

ter currency than the thirty-seven millions of clearing house certificates in circulation in New York backed only by a rediscounted paper, and held by people who were now clamoring for the repeal of the Sherman act.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, the Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar addressed the senate on Mr. Vost's resolution as to bi-metallicism.

MR. HOAR SPEAKS.

Mr. Hoar, proceeding to a general discussion of the question, said that while men on each side of the chamber might differ as to the cause of the present financial depression, he hoped that all could agree upon this remedy. The Republicans stood ready to hold up the hands of the President and restore that prosperity which the country enjoyed down to March 4, 1893.

He had always been a bimetallicist, but it was the bimetallicism of Washington and Jefferson, which recognized gold as the finer metal and necessarily the standard of value. The silver to-day, circulated everywhere as the money of the people, and would continue to do so until time, should be no more. This august and queenly pair—queeny silver and royal gold—would retain their companionship throughout all the ages, although at times legislation or speculation might place them one above the other. If Mr. Cleveland, in his inaugural, had said that he would use all the power of the executive to keep every dollar equal to every other dollar and that there should be no interference with the tariff, this calamity would not have come. The purchase of silver under the act of 1890 is a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money. We are told by our Democratic friends of sound money in the eastern states, we are told by the newspapers who are the special organs and supporters of the President, that it is our duty in this day of the country's trouble to forget party and co-operate with the President in renewing public confidence and restoring a sound currency. They tell us we must say nothing and do nothing that will weaken his authority or impair his just influence. They tell us we ought to stand by him in all honest efforts and all lawful and healthy measures. The advice is good. We will take it. When he cries to the Republican party to lend a hand to get him and the country out of the morass in which he and the country are sinking, we will do it. We will neither taunt or unbraid him till he is safe on dry land out of the swamp, and not then unless he tries to plunge the country into another. Now, let them deal with us in the same way. Let them deal out to us the same measure of justice they ask for him.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The weight of this burden is upon the shoulders of Congress where the responsibility for all legislative rests. The President's duties, as he said when he accepted his first nomination, are chiefly executive. He has sent in his message, and his constitutional relation to that whole subject is over until we send him a bill. Now, let him and his organs do justice to the men who have fought this battle. When he or they have occasion to discuss our action in enacting the law of 1890, let them repeat to the people what he said about the condition of things from which that bill extricated the country. When they say that the increase of our silver under the Sherman act hurts our credit abroad, let them tell the people that we should be now purchasing \$500,000 worth a month more if the law which it repealed were in force.

I do not believe that the great commercial nations of the world will long submit to be deprived of the great advantages which seem to me to come from the use of both the precious metals. I look still for an international agreement upon that subject. If that shall come, the relation of the two metals to each other will be carefully reconsidered. Within twenty years silver has been discarded as a measure of value in every country of importance but Mexico. It is not a measure of value in the United States and has not been since 1834. There is no human probability that it will ever be restored to that function unless some time in the future the supply of gold shall become subject to great fluctuation and the supply of silver become steady. We cannot provide for such contingencies and it is needless to speculate about them. But I am utterly opposed to a declaration that we will never use silver again as a currency or will never again coin it for a legal tender.

To make such a declaration by Congress, or to adopt such a policy would, in my opinion, arm every agitator and anarchist and socialist with an almost irresistible weapon. They would say that by the perpetual adoption of a single standard the world's burden of debt would be constantly growing heavier, and that the prices of the world's product would gradually and constantly be falling. In support of this contention they would point not only to the opinions of the fathers, but to the recent utterances of nearly every public man of all parties; of candidates for the presidency; of nominating conventions; and, with scarcely an exception, of every person clothed or likely to be clothed with legislative authority. They would point to the fact that even in England the representatives of the last Tory administration inclined more and more to the bi-metallic standard, properly adjusted and to the policy of giving silver a share in the function assigned to the precious metals. I suppose they adhere to that view now. I do not believe that a policy of eternal monometallism adopted in a time of panic could stand. It is enough for the present occasion to say there should be no further coining of silver, except by the unanimous consent of commercial nations.

Upon that policy if we adopt it voluntarily, we can stand. If we decline to adopt it voluntarily, we shall be compelled to it, alike by the loss of trade and by the necessities of all classes, chiefly, however, of the laboring men of the country, who cannot live without a stable currency and a steady credit.

IN THE HOUSE.

The most interesting speech in the house to-day because it was really the first Republican protest against free coining, was delivered by Mr. Grosvener, of Ohio, and was lacking neither in sarcasm nor satire.

Mr. Grosvener said it was to be regretted that the President in his message to Congress had been so void of partisanship as he had asked the two houses to be. It was unfortunate that the executive of the country, looking forward to the condition which portended violent opposition to his

views, had seen fit to first appeal to partisanship and to unjustly proclaim to the people that the present peril of the country grew out of the legislation of the Republican party. If the pending debate should develop into a partisan discussion, its instigation would be found in the declarations of the President himself. The President had declared the Republicans had been responsible for the state of affairs, and this statement would be the origin of political discussion—if political discussion there should be—very little of the present trouble, he said, could be traced to the Sherman act.

The difficulty in which the country now found itself was attributable to the fact that the people feared the tinkering with the protective tariff by the Democratic party. The Democrats come in now to attempt to do what the Republicans had attempted to do thirty years ago. The Democrats were calling upon the Republicans to stand by honest money. For thirty years the Republicans had stood by honest money and they had not lived in vain. The Democrats were camping to-night where the Republicans had camped thirty years ago. He warned the Democrats that they must come together on this question. The Republicans could be relied on to do their duty. This was their country and they could not afford to put it in a hole. [Applause.]

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem.) could not vote for the Wilson bill. It attacked but one sentence of the Sherman act, and did not carry out the intention of the Chicago platform. The cry of the people was for more money and the best way to secure that end was to provide for the free coining of silver.

CHAIR PUSHERS STRIKE.

The World's Fair Rollers Ask for More Pay and Are Refused.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND, August 15.—The four hundred chair pushers in the employ of the Columbian Roller Chair Company, excepting fifteen negroes, went out on a strike this morning for an increase of wages. The chair rolling business has been rather dull during the last month or two, and as the amount of their pay depends largely on the number of passengers they have, the pushers have been making but little money. Last evening the pushers held a meeting and decided to demand an increase from seventy-five cents a day to one dollar and ten per cent of the receipts per day. A committee was appointed and this morning it waited upon the management and made the demand. It was refused and the strike was declared.

Slight Blaze at the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND, August 15.—Fire broke out in the art gallery at the World's Fair this afternoon, but was extinguished before much damage had been done. The blaze was discovered by a Columbian guard who, with the aid of some bystanders, stamped it out. An alarm was turned in and the fire department hastened to the scene. The building was crowded with visitors, and when the engines came clanging up to the door a grand rush was made for the exit. Everyone got out safely and order was quickly restored.

INTO SECOND PLACE.

Pittsburgh's Smoked Italians Make Quite a Jump in the League Race.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 15.—Phenomenal fielding by Bierbauer, Brodie and Dowd characterized the game today. Torrey relieved Gumbert in the fourth and Breitenstein took Gleason's place in the fifth. Attendance 2,100. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	B. F. P. A. E.	ST. LOUIS.	B. F. P. A. E.
Van Houten, c.	1 0 1 0	Brodie, c.	1 2 0 0 0
Douglass, r.	2 2 0 0	Dowd, i.	0 3 0 0
Beckley, l.	1 2 0 0	Gray, s.	0 1 1 1 1
Phillips, p.	0 2 0 0	Wardlaw, b.	0 1 1 1
Lyons, s.	1 2 2 1	Pitche, c.	1 2 1 0
Bierbauer, r.	1 1 0 0	Shugart, r.	2 2 0 0
Earl, c.	2 1 2 0	Breitsch, p.	0 0 0 1 1
Gray, s.	0 2 1 0	Quinn, b.	2 2 2 0
Gumbert, p.	0 0 2 0	Crooks, b.	0 1 2 0
Terry, p.	1 1 0 1	Gleason, p.	0 1 2 1 0
Total.	10 12 27 13	Total.	8 15 24 7 2

Pittsburgh: 2 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 10

St. Louis: 2 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 8

Earned runs, Pittsburgh, 4, St. Louis 5; two base hits, Gray; three base hits, Peltz; sacrifice hits, Van Haltron, Donovan, Smith, Terry, Brodie, Dowd, Wenden, Crooks and Gleason; stolen bases, Van Haltron, Donovan 2, Lyons, Brodie, Quinn; double plays, Terry, Bierbauer and Beckley; first base on balls, Van Haltron, Donovan, Bierbauer, Earl, Peltz, Quinn, Crooks; hit, Lyons; struck out, Earle, Ely, Gleason; passed balls, Peltz 1; wild pitches, Breitenstein 2; time, 1:50; umpire, Hurst.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore, 7; Washington, 14. Earned runs, 3 and 4. Errors, 4 and 6. Hits, 9 and 10. Pitchers, McMahon, Brown and Esper. Umpire, Emslie.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Earned runs, 3 and 1. Errors, 2 and 3. Hits, 12 and 8. Pitchers, Stivetta, Gastright and Keefe. Umpire, McQuaid.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 1. Cincinnati, 4. (Ten innings.) Pitchers, Young and Dwyer. Hits, 5 and 8. Errors, 2 and 0. Umpire, Lynch.

Chicago—Chicago, 11. Louisville, 6. Pitchers, Donnelly and Rhoads. Hits, 10 and 12. Errors, 4 and 1. Earned runs, 7 and 4. Umpire, Carruthers.

New York, August 15.—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 0. Pitchers, German and Kennedy. Hits, 1 and 0. Errors, 1 and 6. Earned runs, Brooklyn 2. Umpire, Gaffney.

Standing of Clubs.

reasonable received in a victory for the home team. Score: Point Pleasant 10, Charleston 5; batteries, Blake and Gains for Charleston; Kemp and Howett for Point Pleasant.

State Championship Game.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., August 14.—The first of the state championship games between Charleston and Point Pleasant resulted in a victory for the home team. Score: Point Pleasant 10, Charleston 6; batteries, Blake and Gains for Charleston; Kemp and Howett for Point Pleasant.

Our Fall Insulted.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 15.—It has been ascertained that in addition to the destroying of American flags during the recent demonstration here by the Odd Fellows, the coat of arms was torn from the office door of the United States consul and can't be found.

PAINS IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

DECIDED AT LAST.

The Bering Sea Arbitration Court Makes the Award.

TECHNICALLY IT IS AGAINST US.

But Practically the United States Scores a Victory.

THE PRINCIPAL END AIMED AT

By This Country Was the Preservation of Seal Life, and the Decision Guarantees That—The Outcome Satisfactory to the American Counsel and Agents—Much More Secured Than Was Offered by Great Britain. Full Text of the Award—Two Dis-senting Arbitrators on the Regulations.

PAULS, August 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Bering Sea arbitrators held a private session in a room used by the officials of the department of foreign affairs at the Quai D'Orsay. At 11 o'clock the arbitrators reassembled in the room in the foreign office in which the public sessions of the tribunal have been held. Baron De Courcel, the president of the tribunal, then delivered to the agents of the United States and Great Britain original copies of the decision signed by all the arbitrators.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators, and Lord Hannon, one of the arbitrators for Great Britain, responded to Baron De Courcel, declaring that they reciprocated the sentiments expressed by him and recognized the hospitality extended by France to the arbitrators.

After a preamble stating the case submitted for decision, the full text of the award runs as follows:

We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6, as to which our award embraces a distinct decision upon each of them.

As to the first of said five points we, Baron DeCourcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannon, Sir John S. Thompson, Marquis Folio, Visconti-Venosta and Gregore W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows: By the usage of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Bering sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the treaty of 1824 with the United States, and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary light of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five points, we, the majority, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim on the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Bering sea outside the ordinary territorial waters.

As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Bering sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide to determine that the body of water known as Bering sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in said treaty.

As to the fourth point we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States, are limited by the cession.

On the fifth point we decide and determine that the United States have no right of protection or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the Bering sea, when found outside the three mile limit.

THE REGULATIONS.

The following regulations were adopted by a majority of the arbitrators, Mr. Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting:

Article 1. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, at any time, or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribiloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2. The two governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, fur seals on the high seas in that part of the Pacific Ocean inclusive of Bering Sea situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude or east of the 150th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia.

Article 3. During the time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur sealing operations.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on fur sealing must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government.

Article 5. The masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log book the date and place of each operation, the number and sex of the seals captured daily.

Article 6. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing.

Article 7. The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing.

Article 8.—The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of territories of the United States or Great Britain carrying on fur sealing in canoes or undecked boats, not transported by, or used in connection with United States vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and manned by no more than five persons.

sons. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Bering Sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands.

Article 9. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Bering Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic sealing and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the question involved.

A VICTORY FOR US.

In an interview to-day with the representative in this city of the Associated Press, the Hon. John W. Foster, the American agent of the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration, said that under the decision of the tribunal no pelagic sealing can be carried on between May 1 and July 31. After that time such sealing may be prosecuted in Bering Sea with spears at a distance of sixty miles from the islands.

This decision limits pelagic sealing to narrow bounds. Mr. Foster said he thought that maybe the restrictions would render the pelagic industry unprofitable.

The consensus of opinion among the American agents and counsel is that, though technical success rests with Great Britain on legal points, on practical grounds the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve the seals and the decision achieves that result.

NOT DISAPPOINTED.

How the News Was Received at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—News of the Bering Sea decision was not received at the state department with that degree of disappointment that might be supposed.

Mr. Gresham said that while he had no advice bearing on the subject of a decision, the information contained in the dispatch was of so direct a character that it seemed to him to possess the elements of truth.

Senator Butler, of the senate committee on foreign relations, said: "The award gave even more than he expected."

"I never believed," said the senator, "that the contention of the United States that the Bering sea was a closed sea, could be maintained."

"I am disappointed about this decision," said Senator Fry, "for I believed the court would hold that we had a property right in the seals. It raises a very serious question as to liability for past action, which I am not now prepared to discuss. Of course, so far as the decision goes in the direction of protecting the seals, I am gratified, though I do not think it goes far enough."

Mr. Coudert Satisfied.

New York, August 15.—Frederick R. Coudert who was one of the counsel of the United States, when shown the cable dispatch announcing the decision, said: "If this is so, I am quite satisfied. The object of the United States was to protect its property in seals. If the effect of the decision is to protect the seal, the object of the United States is gained."

English Opinions.

LONDON, August 15.—The Daily News says editorially of the Bering Sea decision:

"The decision is substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russell's powerful arguments convinced the arbitrators that we legally were in the right and the Americans were in the wrong."

The Times: "On the broad question of international law, the decision is wholly in our favor. In framing the regulations we have been somewhat less successful."

DOCKSTADER'S SHOW.

His Mirelet Troupe Greeted by a Crowd of House.

Low Dockstader's name is as well known to modern minstrelsy as Christy's was in the palmy days of "Jump, Jim Crow," and it was no wonder last evening when his company appeared at the Opera House that the house was completely filled. The entire performance was carried on with a vim and briskness that kept the audience in their seats from the rising until the fall of the curtain. It was a clean, wholesome and ever changing entertainment, which the people present thoroughly appreciated.

One feature of the opening part was that more prominence was given to chorus singing than exploiting soloists, although Messrs. Davis and Galpen were artists in their line in "Answer" and "The Volunteer Organist."

The novelties were novelties indeed, and Mr. Dockstader was the same peerless exponent of topical songs and eccentric sayings as of yore. Mr. Harrington delivered a deserved rebuke to Wheeling audiences, who insist on recalling after recall, by further declining to quadruple his act with the remark: "If there is anything more you can go to the box office and get your money back."

It was a bright hit, but it is probable that the greedy people will forget the blow at the next performance.

A "Hacker" at the Parthouse.

Yesterday Superintendent Peblor, of the County Indurmy, and Engineer St. Myers had a quarrel. The story as it first reached the city was that they also had a fight, that blows were exchanged and arrests were to follow. The Intelligencer telephoned to the Infirmary last evening and asked Superintendent Peblor about it. He denied that any blows were struck, saying "It was only a little racket, and was on the quiet, what there was of it." He said the report about the arrests was also a mistake. He did not want the matter mentioned in the papers.

St. Myers was not seen, but other people said that the two men had been particularly good friends since their joint administration began, until yesterday, when something arose to interrupt the harmony. The exact facts could not be obtained.

CORRIGAN'S LOYALTY.

The Archbishop's Welcome to the Papal Ablegate, Satolli.

NOTABLE CATHOLIC OCCASION.

On Which Archbishop Corrigan Rebukes Those Who Have Charged Him With Disloyalty to the Vatican—He Declares His Faithfulness to His Vows—Satolli Participates in the Mass at the Feast of the Assumption in New York.

New York, August 15.—Pontifical mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's cathedral by Archbishop Satolli, the papal representative in this country. In the Catholic church the day was the feast of the Assumption.

Archbishop Satolli sat upon the archiepiscopal throne at the left of the sanctuary, robed in magnificent vestment of white and wearing upon his head the high white hat, emblematic of his position as the personal representative of the pope.

The mass was elaborate, long and impressive. There was great curiosity to hear the ablegate's personal participation in it. The address of Archbishop Corrigan was the event of the morning.

Archbishop Corrigan said: "Your reverence and your excellency (bowing toward Mr. Satolli) reverend brethren and clergy (turning towards the priests), dear brethren and laity (to the congregation): Before the burden of the Good Shepherd is put upon his shoulders and the holy oil of unction poured upon his head, every bishop-elect takes a solemn vow to be from that day forward faithful and obedient to blessed Peter, the apostle, and the Roman church, to the sovereign pontiff of the time being, and his legitimate successors."

He then sketched the decrees of the different ecumenical councils which forced obedience of the prelates of the Catholic church all over the world to the holy see, including those of the councils of Trent and Florence, adding: "The church, dear brethren, defines dogmas when they are rashly assailed or called in question. The jurisdiction of the power of the Roman pontiff is purely episcopal and extends down to all bishops and pastors of whichever rank and dignity."

Proceeding further, he said: "For myself, if I may be permitted even to allude to the subject, I acknowledge the special blessing that I was privileged to make my studies in philosophy of the Vatican."

He considered it humiliating that it should ever become necessary to deny even the thought that he should have been disloyal. Just as the virtuous man shrinks from the thought of a stain upon his character, so next to sin against Almighty God did the prelate feel an impugment of his loyalty to Rome. He hoped that the attacks which had been made upon his perfect loyalty had been inspired by ignorance rather than malice. He could, at any rate, always say, with his Divine Master: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The bishop of the Catholic church, he continued, was responsible for the administration of his diocese only to the sovereign pontiff and to those to whom he delegated his authority. And he had yet to learn that he delegated that authority to other Catholic priests, no matter how sanctified. Nor was a bishop responsible to the Catholic press.

The Archbishop's Welcome.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—A crusade against Chinese laborers has been started in Fresno and other places in the San Joaquin valley, and seem to be spreading over the state. Owing to the financial troubles large numbers of white men are out of work, while many Chinese are employed steadily on ranches and vineyards. It looks as if the Chinese will be displaced. Thus far violence has been narrowly averted.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Minister Blount arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday. He declined to be interviewed.

The Iowa Republican club league met at Des Moines yesterday. Twelve hundred delegates were present.

Steamship arrivals: At New York, Greeland, from Glasgow; at Southampton, Berlin, from New York; at Bremen, Elbe, from New York.